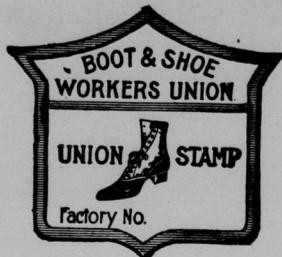


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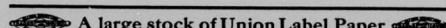
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 52

## CAN EMPLOYER EVADE LIABILITY?

By THEODORE JOHNSON.

Reports are coming in that employers are deducting the cost of premiums for insurance under the Boynton Compensation Act from the wages of their employees, and thus seek to evade their responsibilities under that law. As this is the first serious attempt to nullify the Boynton Act, it becomes important to examine whether such practice on the part of employers would be valid under the terms of that act and the laws of California.

Section 2 of the Roseberry Act, still in force, provides specifically that those employers who are under liability, that is, those who are subject to respond in damages on the grounds specified in section 1 thereof, cannot evade their liability by contract, rule or regulation to effect such purpose. With the enactment of the Boynton Act, a large part of the employers of this State became subject to compulsory compensation for all accidents to their employees arising within the scope of the employment, regardless of fault of either party. The question now is: Can the employer evade his liability under the new act, and recoup himself for the cost of operation thereunder by charging it up to his employees?

Section 32 of the Boynton Act reads in part as follows:

Sec. 32 (a). No contract, rule or regulation shall exempt the employer from liability for the compensation fixed by this act, but nothing in this act contained shall be construed as impairing the right of the parties interested to settle, *subject to the provisions herein contained*, any liability which may be claimed to exist under this act on account of such injury or death, or as conferring upon the dependents of any injured employee any interest which such employee may not divert or for which he, or his estate, shall in the event of such settlement by him, be accountable to such dependents or any of them.

(b) The compensation herein provided shall be the measure of the responsibility which the employer has assumed for injuries or death that may occur to employees in his employment when subject to the provisions of this act, and no release of liability or settlement agreement shall be valid unless it provides for the payment of full compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act *or until and unless it shall be approved by the commission*. (All italics are ours.)

Section 34 reads in part:

(b) Liability for compensation shall not be reduced or affected by any insurance, contribution or other benefit whatsoever due to or received by the person entitled to such compensation, except as otherwise provided by this act, and the person so entitled shall, irrespective of any insurance or other contract, have the right to recover such compensation directly from the employer, and in addition thereto, the right to enforce in his own name, in the manner provided in this act, either by making the insurance carrier a party to the original application or by filing a separate application, the liability of any insurance carrier, which may, in whole or in part, have insured against liability for such compensation; provided, however, that payment in whole or in part of such compensation by either the employer or the insurance company shall, to the extent thereof, be a bar to the recovery against the other of the amount so paid; and provided, further, that *as between the employer and the insurance company*, payment by either directly to the employee, or to the person entitled to compensation, shall be subject to the conditions of the insurance contract between them.

By sub-section c of said section 34, both employer and the insurance carrier are equally bound to provide compensation under the provisions of this act. And by sub-section d of the same section, in case of insolvency of the employer, the "policy shall not contain any provisions relieving the insurance carrier from payment . . . during the period the policy is in operation or the compensation remains owing."

The Civil Code of our State contains several rules of law governing the interpretation of statutes. Among such rules is one contained in section 3513 which reads as follows:

"Any one may waive the advantage of a law intended solely for

his benefit. But a law established for a public reason cannot be contravened by a private agreement."

While this rule has not been construed in many of its phases in this State, it is one of common law application, and very fully explained in other jurisdictions. Wherefore their decisions are of equal value with those coming from our own Supreme Court. The most important California case is that reported in 113 Cal. 329, which sustains the rule that a law established for a public reason cannot be contravened by private agreement.

In Cooley vs. North Carolina R. Co., 129 N. C., 407, 57 L. R. A. 384, the court said "If an express contract could be made to take the place of an implied contract the essential purposes of the act could be practically defeated by the employer."

Applying that rule to the present inquiry, it means that in all contracts of employment now existing or hereafter made, the employer and the employee contract with the implied understanding that they are to be governed by the provisions of the Boynton Act, and such implied contract, imposed by the Boynton Act, cannot be contravened by the private contract of employment, express or implied, entered into between the parties.

Under the Boynton Act the employer is given the option to carry the risk himself or place it with certain enumerated classes of insurers. No other mode of protection against loss to the employer is indicated in any section or provision contained in the act. According to well known canons of construction that prohibit the resort to means of protection of a different kind, or of means in conflict with the purpose or policy underlying the provisions of the act. Hence, the main purpose being due to a desire to place the burden of compensation upon the employer or the insurer, and no provision being made for placing it upon the employee, by strongest implication possible it is to be construed that there was no intention to permit the placing of the burden differently.

The history of this class of legislation, and the futile attempts of employers by various schemes and innovations to relieve themselves against changed rules of liability, relating to the various common law doctrines known as fellow servant, assumption of risk, contributory negligence, etc., show the reluctance of the courts to overrule the express or implied intent of the framers of such legislation. Hence, it is with confidence asserted that the present attempt to nullify the intent of the Boynton Act will be unsuccessful and the court will not countenance the practice here complained of.

In Shoshoney vs. Quincy, 231 Mo. 131, Ann. Cas. 1912 A, p. 1152, the court said in speaking of attempts of employers to relieve themselves from liability to pay damages occasioned by the abolition of the fellow-servant doctrine in that State: "The fellow-servant act being constitutional in its general provisions, it follows that the well-being of the State and public policy imperiously demand that its provisions be held immune from the right of private contract. If the benefits of the new law could be contracted away in a given instance by a stroke of the pen, it would be presently not worth the paper it is written on as a rule of civil action. The words of the statute would be without life—mere sound and fury, signifying nothing—the mischief would abide, the remedy would be lost—if we should hold that railroad companies would be at liberty to play upon the necessities or ignorance of their employees by exacting releases from liability as an incident of employment."

See also Labatt, Master and Servant, vol. 8, page 8933.

In Annotated Cases, 1912, D, page 1152, there is presented from England, and many States, a collection of cases sustaining the foregoing doctrines from different points of view, the effect of which, if presented in a case properly brought before our own Supreme Court, or any other court of last resort, will of necessity result in full vindication of the implied provisions of the Boynton Act that the employee shall be entirely free from the burden incidental to the operation of that act, and cannot legally be made to bear the cost of premiums on the insurance carried by the employer.

## INCOME TAX AND WAGES.

By Richard Caverly.

Out of 100,000,000 people in the United States, only 425,000, or one person in 235, have incomes of \$3000 or more. It appears from facts published by the department at Washington that there are in the United States 38,240,000 persons in receipt of incomes of any kind, whether as wages, salaries, profits from business, investments or aught else. Of these, 37,815,000 have an average annual income of \$601; 126,000 persons have an average income of \$4500; 178,000 average \$7500; 53,000 average \$12,500; 24,500 persons average \$17,500; 10,500 persons average annually \$22,500; 21,000 average \$37,500; 8500 have \$75,000 annually to live on; 2500 have \$175,000 yearly; 550 persons have \$375,000 to keep out the cold; 350 persons have every year \$750,000; while 100 persons have an annual income of \$1,500,000.

To ascertain the above facts, to get at the number of persons that would have to pay taxes on incomes of \$3000 and more, becomes a vital matter for the Treasury Department.

This revelation of figures goes far beyond any investigation of wide-spread paltry, pauper incomes of millions of people, ever made in the history of the United States.

These facts show that prosperity in this country means prosperity of 4 per cent of the people at the expense of 96 per cent of the workers.

## Average Daily Wages Paid to Railway Employees in the United States.

	Number	Average daily wages.
General offices .....	5,000	12.99
Other offices .....	10,196	6.27
General office clerks .....	76,513	2.49
Station agents .....	38,277	2.17
Other station men .....	153,117	1.89
Engine men .....	63,390	4.79
Firemen .....	66,376	2.94
Conductors .....	48,200	4.16
Other trainmen .....	133,221	2.88
Machinists .....	55,207	3.14
Carpenters .....	65,989	2.54
Other shopmen .....	226,785	2.24
Section foremen .....	44,466	2.07
Other trackmen .....	363,628	1.50
Switch tenders and watchmen .....	40,005	1.74
Telegraph operators; dispatchers .....	41,196	2.44
Floating equipment .....	10,436	2.34
All others and laborers .....	227,779	2.08
Total in the railway service .....	1,669,809	

From the above figures it will be seen that the number of employees on the railroads in this country, from the statistical abstract of the Government, issued 1913, was 1,669,809. On an examination of the tables we find 1,231,552 receive less than \$2.50 per day in wages; 988,251 receive less than \$2.25 per day; 556,150 receive less than \$2.00 per day; 546,150 receive \$1.89 or less per day; while the average daily wages of 5628 general officers is \$12.99. A man working for \$2.50 per day for one year, or 312 days, will earn in that time \$780.00. A general officer of the railroad will, in the same time, receive \$4043.52. From this it is apparent that it takes over six station men to equal the wages of one general officer of the railroads.

Many animals are used by man as beasts of burden—from the Asiatic elephant, the small llama of the Andes, animals of all kinds—the horse, the ox, the mule, the ass, the camel, even the ostrich and the reindeer, are made into working slaves for man. Cheapest of all, among the animals that man harnesses and drives in his money-making schemes, is the human being.

When we see 153,117 wage earners working for the paltry average wage of \$1.89 per day on the

prosperous railroads of this country, we ask ourselves where is it all going to end? Then note another group of 363,028 working for an average wage of \$1.50 per day. Investigation of the above figures will disclose also only 127,414 whose average daily wages exceed \$4.00 per day, out of 1,669,809 employees on the railroads in this country.

In the face of such evidence and during the same time, the amount of dividends on railroad stock has increased over 400 per cent or from more than \$87,000,000 in 1890, to over \$460,000,000 in 1911. Today the railroads are paying dividends on \$7,000,000,000 worth of fictitious watered stock. To pay such dividends they are levying taxes upon every article that the people use, and labor is paying the bill. An increase of 18 per cent in transcontinental freight rates made in 1909 was found on investigation to have increased the cost of living to the people of California by \$10,000,000 a year.

We have today in this country 288,352 corporations of various kinds; amount of capital stock, \$60,067,138,925.42; amount of bonds and other indebtedness, \$32,163,537,961.40; total, \$92,230,676,886.82; total net income, \$3,213,707,224.82.

The load is too heavy!

## TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS.

The department of health of the city of New York has published a report of an investigation begun in 1908 by the Council of Jewish Women to determine the status of patients discharged from tuberculosis sanatoriums. The information covered about a thousand patients discharged from a number of sanatoriums. The investigators were able to report on 554 of these, 100 of whom were dead. The results show a steadily increasing number of deaths after discharge from the sanatorium, indicating a rather discouraging outlook for the sanatorium treatment. No satisfactory comparison can be made, however, because there are no data to show how similar cases would do without sanatorium treatment. What is really shown is that the sanatorium helps for a while and stimulates the patient to fight the disease better than he otherwise could. The social survey, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," shows what is yet but imperfectly recognized although repeatedly called to notice, namely, that the tuberculosis problem is a sociologic rather than a medical one. The majority of those discharged return to conditions which render the fight all but hopeless. Dark, insanitary tenements, fatiguing and poorly paid work, and lack of necessary care meet the discharged patient on his return from the sanatorium, and it is no wonder that the sanitary instructions of the institution are soon forgotten from sheer inability to apply them. To meet this difficulty, improvements in our methods are needed, both from a medical and from a sociologic point of view. The necessity of more sanatoriums so as to provide an opportunity to the patient to stay until better able to meet adverse conditions is evident. A more efficient medical supervision after the patient leaves the sanatorium is imperative. This can be promoted by the establishment of farm colonies or institutions where the patient can carry on his work under medical supervision. A sympathetic social control is needed that shall establish intimate confidential relations with the patient on entering the sanatorium, find out his home environment and provide for its improvement before his return, if necessary. This help should continue after his discharge and should provide for occasional re-examination.

What can be more soothing at once to a man's pride and to his conscience than the conviction that in taking vengeance on his enemies for injustice done him, he has simply to do them justice in return?—Edgar Allan Poe.

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**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**

One of the purposes of the Legislature in creating the State Compensation Insurance Fund was to make industrial insurance accessible to the smallest employer in the remotest nooks and corners of the State, and with that end in view it was enacted, that:

"The Commission shall furnish schedules of rates and copies of form of policy to the Clerk and to the Treasurer of every County, City and County, and City in the State, and it shall be the duty of every public officer to whom the foregoing may be furnished to fill out insurance fund applications for compensation insurance in such 'fund.'"

The Commission is preparing to provide every City and County Clerk and Treasurer with the necessary manual of rates and classifications and printed matter, in order that they may be enabled, for the convenience of the employer seeking insurance, to comply with the law.

For the information of those who look upon the compulsory Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act as an unreasonable burden upon employers, it is pointed out that the United States, in place of leading in this sort of legislation, is among the last countries to adopt it.

About thirty years ago, Germany took the initiative and established Workmen's Compensation as being along the lines of wise, humane, and beneficent legislation, in order that the worker, who is least able to do so, might not be compelled longer to carry the full burden of industrial accidents, which tend to throw him below the poverty line, to the misfortune of himself, his dependents and society.

The wisdom and justice of the German policy has since appealed so strongly to the world's wisest statesmen that today thirty industrial nations and twenty-five American States have followed Germany's lead, and have come under compensation, thus minimizing the effect of one of the chief causes of industrial unrest among the workers; i. e., industrial accidents, which cripple their earning power and unjustly make them and their dependents burdens upon others and upon society. Under Workmen's Compensation the burden is shifted where it belongs—to industry itself.

The tax, being a common tax upon all employers, is, as a rule, passed on and made a part of the cost of production or distribution, and hence finally and properly placed in the consuming public. In this way the industrial worker bears only his proper proportion of the load through the slight added cost of the industrial products which he consumes.

The saving to the people of the State in the great reduction in the number of damage suits in the courts, and the fact that not society, through increased taxation for the support of crippled workers, widows, and orphans, but the industry itself will have to stand the cost of caring for the maimed and killed workers and their dependents, will on the whole more than offset the social cost of industrial accident insurance, to say nothing of the value to society in having the injured worker retain his self-respect by receiving compensation instead of charity. In place of the Workmen's Compensation Act being a piece of freak legislation, passed by a freak legislature, as has been alleged, it ranks among the wisest legislation ever enacted by the State of California. The State, however, is entitled to little credit for having passed the Act. The credit for such legislation is due to the world's greatest statesmen, who long since anticipated California's action. California, however, is entitled to credit for having enacted what has been declared by experts to be the best Compensation Act that has thus far been devised.

Notwithstanding the exclusion of the farm laborers from the benefits for accidental injury, many farmers are electing to come fully within

the operation of the new law, in the belief that it affords them greater protection by limiting the cost of accidents, than would be the case if they were to take their chances of possible heavy damages in suits at law. Election to come under the Compensation Law and insurance against the liability for compensation give to the farmer complete protection.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund is proving a pronounced success, as evidenced by the hundreds of applications for insurance, which have already been registered by employers.

**DRILLING, PUMPING, REFINING TAUGHT.**

How to drill an oil well, how to control a gusher, how to pump, store, transport, and refine petroleum—these subjects are now to be taught by the University of California.

The College of Mining has just announced this new course in the mining and handling and refining of petroleum, by Professor E. B. Durham. Students wishing special preparation for the promising career of oil engineer may have university instruction also in the chemistry of oils, from Professor Edmond O'Neill; in invertebrate palaeontology, which is indispensable to anyone who would understand the geology of oil-bearing regions, from Professor J. C. Merriam, and in gas engineering, including the production of gas from California oils, gas engines, and the new developments in direct combustion engines, such as the Diesel engine, which promise such marvels of economy and efficiency. These new methods of getting energy direct from the burning of California oils, without the wasteful and roundabout step of making steam, mean that in a few years the steamer will have disappeared from the sea, just as the steamer supplanted the sailing ship. Involved also is the probability that electricity can be generated from California oils by dynamos driven by direct combustion engines at a cost well-nigh as low as the cost of making electricity from the great mountain water-driven electric generating plants.

A series of six university extension lectures on the origin of the oils of California, their chemistry, and the engineering problems of the oil industry, including gas production and the Diesel engine, have been planned by the university and are to be given in several California towns during the spring.

The forest service collected 40,000 pounds of tree seed last year for use in reforestation work. The total area reforested was about 30,000 acres.

**FAME—VANITY.**

Many are the doctors who have knit their brows over their patients and now are dead themselves; many are the astrologers who in their day esteemed themselves renowned in foretelling the death of others, yet now they too are dead. Many are the philosophers who have held countless discussions upon death and immortality, and yet themselves have shared the common lot; many the valiant warriors who have slain their thousands and yet have themselves been slain by death; many are the rulers and the kings of the earth, who, in their arrogance, have exercised over others the power of life or death as though they were themselves beyond the hazard of Fate, and yet themselves have, in their turn, felt death's remorseless power. Nay, even great cities—Helle, Pompeii, Herculaneum—have, so to speak, died utterly. Recall, one by one, the names of thy friends who have died; how many of these, having closed the eyes of their kinsmen, have in a brief time been buried also. To conclude: keep ever before thee the brevity and vanity of human life and all that is therein; for man is conceived today and tomorrow will be a mummy or ashes: Pass therefore, this moment of life in accord with the will of nature, and depart in peace; even as does the olive, which in its season, fully ripe, drops to the ground, blessing its mother, the earth, which bore it, and giving thanks to the tree which put it forth.—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.



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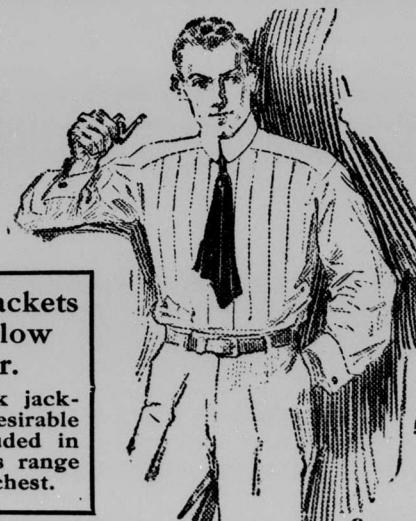
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Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.



## VIGILANCE TO WIN.

By Jack Williams.

One need not master the cream of English nor acquire faultless diction in making plain the extremes of wealth and poverty as it was, and is today. Just straight, terse language; just outspoken, fearless denunciation of the dollar piracy and its protected advocacy is all sufficient to clear away the debris that blocks the passage of laws in the interests of the working classes.

The many channels open to inspection through the persistent action of trades unionism and fearless journalistic propaganda would in this day open the eyes of the careless were they to devote part of their leisure time to a little reading and thinking.

Those who have the welfare of humanity foremost in their thoughts cannot but yield—at times—to the emotional within them. The saving clause in human nature is the emotional. But beyond this undeniable dictum lies the cold light of reason when dealing with problems touching the rights and wrongs of the human family.

Deductions from an economical base must be concrete. The abstract has no reckoning in the equation of class needs and attainments. That which is morally unsound cannot be economically sound, neither can it be politically right. And as politics comprises the governing factors in a nation's progress it follows that, that which goes to make up the realm of politics must be drawn from the needs, desires and rights of the people, not the legislative creations of the corporate interests in defiance of the nation.

What meaning has constitutional government if money can purchase the sworn affidavit of those elected to represent the people? What becomes of constitutional enactments if those in office are allowed to override the will of the legislature and the written laws of the State? When finance lords take the liberty to dispute the authority of Congress, we need look for the return of that cursed day when royalty and bureaucracy ruled the land in the interests of the "divine right" Baers and their heaven-inspired coterie.

The waning power of money, today, in the legislative assemblies is evident. To whom is this due? Surely to those who have given a life and its toll to the uplift of the masses from ignorance and servitude? and to teach them the power they possess were they but to awake from "don't care" and indifference to the fact of industrial advance as we see it exemplified today.

Did or does such a state of things exist? Refer to the past decisions of the highest court in the land for confirmation.

The past abuse of the writ of injunction by Federal judges has received such a check from organized labor and those with the nation's welfare most in their thoughts that some of the enactments of the intended Clayton Anti-Injunction bill are now incorporated in the new anti-injunction rules enunciated by the United States Supreme Court. That is some "going" we think.

The former oil and tobacco "trusts" decisions will suffice to demonstrate the power money had on legal matters dealing with the franchise of the people. But now, facing the increasing tornado of national resentment, its laugh takes on a sort of sickly appearance as if to say, don't make it too bold, too loud, there is "something doing."

What is the meaning of all this? Simply, that we attend our trade meetings and keep a tight rein on the vote.

Under the Wilson administration, the Trades Commission bill to prevent monopolies violating the Sherman law, the Interlocking Directorates bill prohibiting a director service in more than one corporation operating under the new currency law—this latter is soothing to the rising Morgan progeny as seen by their late action in withdrawing from many of their former director-

ates—the Sherman Act Amendments, defining the terms of the anti-trust provision so that it will be definitely understood what constitutes a "conspiracy in restraint of trade," and that individual officers will be held guilty of violation. The insolence of corporate influence and aggregation is being forcibly subdued by the rising public pulse, by insulted sentiment growing out of trade education and the backbone shown by the gallant fight against monopoly in all its vicious forms of tyranny and subjection.

The put-up panic of 1907 has left its imprint deep in the minds of men looking to the destiny of the nation. That disgraceful exhibition of 6000 banks simultaneously stopping payments with business in full swing instantly exposed the fallacy of our monetary system. That control of corporate finance and activities was almost gone was proved in the disasters that followed in the wake of the smaller traders. Banking capital was so tied up in speculation that legitimate business suffered through lack of monetary exchange.

The Trades Relation bill will have a quieting effect on the scoundrelly conduct of corporation railways in their thieving system of rebates, discounts, etc., etc., aimed at the crushing of all legitimate competition in trade and transportation.

Let us collect our scattered thoughts so that we can balance the think-scales and help correct the wanton dissipation of the common rights. For a moment we will view the following and then do a little tall thinking. The heavenly showers come in abundance bringing with them the life-giving substance; the sun in glory arises to warm, nourish and germinate the seed; the inventive faculty of man is quickened in the line of mechanical improvements so that the earth's good things can be harvested and cheapened to the tables of the poor, and the speculations of the past are fast becoming reduced to a science insofar as the ease and pleasures of existence are concerned.

Well! What then? Is not this mechanical evolution working out in the common interest of all? No, emphatically no! Do you mean to say that the greater cereal production and the greater mechanical control cheapens not the food of the poor? That is precisely the situation. "Great Scott" that cannot be. How can the more we have be the less we have? Parody and all, as it seems to be, that is exactly the anomaly. Well, explain it. I cannot grasp the seemingly impossible. Cast from me the chain that has held me captive so long and make me understand. Well, it is quite a long story and you will need to do some summing up after its relation in order to make head or tail of it.

To begin with, this man-made scheme brought into being a class of eminent specialists in frenzied finance who argued that the arithmetic of their fathers allowed for no specification; that the per centum method is at fault; that 2x3 under certain "given conditions" does not equal 6; that—in the etymology of up-to-date finance—the more we have from kind old Mother Nature to feed her wanting children the less they get, because all over-productive years are followed by a calamity called a "tight market," a "wheat corner," a Wall street depreciation, etc., a condition that is inevitable under the wise dispensation of nature and the present stress of competition and the chance capital takes in investment. So there you are. Now where are you? In fact, these eminent specialists give a something and an everything but the right thing in academical solution of this damnable traffic in human existence.

Could a Michael Angelo, with colors mixed in the fluid drawn from the veins of the poor and lowly, bring to life a canvas depicting a more vivid drama in human flesh and blood? Could anything more devilish enter the soul of a Mephistopheles? These leeches who degrade a land

able to feed, clothe and make happy all—as well as the sons and daughters of those who in holy faith and fervency banished from Columbia's shores the begetters of these human wolves. Yes, the fathers who lifted on high that emblem of right, freedom and protection known to every school boy as he lifts his cap in reverence and adoration when it unfurls its glorious banners to the breeze; the fathers who, in their love for those to come, freed themselves from rule and tyranny; blotted from memory all acknowledgment of impostors reigning under the title of princes, counts, kings, emperors and such truck. And to know that relaxation on the part of the workers would again give sustenance to attempted serf mastership, would again bring into being that Frankenstein monster is enough to keep us alert and seek its final slaughter.

Brothers, to arms! Not with useless harangue and powder and shot, but with the past experiences and the broadened intellect resultant of the light thrown on the panorama by the vast strides made in modern industrial advance and education.

You may ask me this question: "Will a college education pay, considered solely as a financial investment?" Again I must answer, "Yes." But the scholar can do better than to get rich. He will say, as Agassiz said, "I have no time to make money." But in the rank and file it is true the educated men get the best salaries.—David Starr Jordan.

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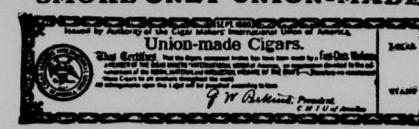
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**INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER.**

Australasia—It was decided to abolish the entrance fees in the trades unions at the Trades Union Congress of Western Australia. Every trades unionist shall now be entitled to transfer into any trades union without any formality whatever. A conference of the local trades councils of the capitals of the Australian States met in Adelaide on October 10th, for the special purpose of dealing with the question of mutual assistance in the case of economic struggles.

Belgium—The Employers' Trades Union in Brussels is agitating very keenly for the establishing of local trades councils, since such councils would meet the requirements of the trades unions better than the existing trades councils, to which the political and trades union sections, the co-operative societies, and the juvenile, art, and entertainments societies, etc., all belong.

Brazil—All the attempts on the part of the employers and government agents to stimulate the flood of emigrants to Brazil have not met with the response which had been desired and expected. A great number of Japanese have therefore been imported. Today there are supposed to be no fewer than 20,000 Japanese workers employed in Brazil, especially on the coffee plantations. The government specially encourages immigration of whole families and grants certain privileges; the Japanese authorities are urgently recommended to produce all foodstuffs themselves and also to make their own clothes, since clothing is so very dear in Brazil. These are the chief reasons—apart from the fever—which keep the European workers, who demand much more than the Japanese, away from Brazil.

Great Britain—The British trades unions affiliated with the international increased in membership from 884,291 to 901,768 during the last year, although numerous trades unions have seceded on account of the increased contribution to the strike funds which had become necessary. The Weavers' organization has decided to give notice of withdrawal from the Brooklands agreement on account of the arbitrary interpretation placed upon same in its execution by the employers.

Japan—Unfortunately, writes an occasional correspondent in Japan, there is no labor press in our country. No trades unions exist here, in the European sense of the word since the government has stood in the way of the establishing of same or have brutally crushed such organizations as might have sprung up here and there. Strikes are regarded as conspiracies and all those inviting the workers to strike are punished by heavy penalties, or by deprivation of civil rights. The same course is pursued in the treatment of the lower classes, as was common in England during the reign of George III—doubtless with the same result.

Roumania—The work of re-organization in the trades unions after the war has proceeded so far that the Trades Union National Centre has called the first Roumanian Trades Union Congress for January 18-20, 1914, in Ploesti.

South Africa—"One of the most happy signs of the times is the fact that the colored workers are also beginning to recognize the value of the trades unions and are beginning to work together with their white workmates instead of forcing down the wages of the latter or playing the role of strikebreaker." So writes "The Worker," the organ of the South African labor party. The new immigration law of the South African States raises serious obstacles for Asiatics contemplating emigration to the Orange River Colony. Almost 40,000 Indians who were born in South Africa but not in Cape Colony may not in future enter the latter state. A tax of £3 per head is levied on every member of all Indian families, whilst the average income of the immigrant is no more than £12-15 per year.

**IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.**

By Norman Duxbury.

There are two causes of immigration, the economic, or following the way of the easiest living; and the political, the desire to escape oppression and religious persecution.

Political and religious persecution have caused high-minded and high-spirited men and women to migrate, carrying their standard of liberty and independence to more favorable climes.

The Pilgrim fathers were immigrants of this type. They planted their standard of liberty and independence in the soil of a new world and created there a new and higher standard of civilization.

But it is the lure of easier living—a freer life—that is the main cause of migration. People follow the line of greatest opportunity. Their actions are not decided by artificial laws, but by the law of their own being, the opportunity of free and full development, the universal law of supply and demand decides their course. This, then, is the course of migration. Where men find the greatest opportunity there they will go.

America is a nation of immigrants. Forty-six per cent of our population are alien or their descendants. They form the very warp and woof of our national being. America is a melting pot, forty-five different races simmering under a common flag, all of them thrilled with the same great ideal and purpose—the religion of liberty and equality—out of which is being formed the race of tomorrow.

This is nature's way of making the American.

The opportunity of co-operating in the unfolding of America carries with it duties necessary to our national life and happiness.

With a nation cradled in liberty, dedicated to democracy, it is necessary that prospective citizens be able to play their part in this, the most gigantic experiment in democracy the world has ever seen. Those unable to perform their role are a menace to our institutions, and as such have no right of domicile in this country.

America cannot continue its course with people of a different purpose in life. It is necessary to exclude all those not in sympathy with our institutions. The unmarried birds of passage willing to work twelve hours a day with no rest day have no place here. They tend to corrupt, being out of harmony with our standards of life and happiness.

It is necessary also to exclude all those races we are not able to assimilate. This includes all Orientals, the Chinese who form a part of the empire of China situated in the United States, the Japanese who, while domiciled and naturalized in California, are ruled by the Japanese diet, as was clearly seen when an order from Tokio had more effect on Japanese prostitution than all of our laws and officials.

In short, no immigration should be permitted of those who lower our standard of life and well-being, and of those races that have opposing social customs and purposes.

**MOVING PICTURE MEN.**

The Operators have secured the Auditorium Pavilion at Page and Gough streets for Saturday night, August 29th, where they will celebrate their 1914 Movies' ball. Prof. Pinto will play for the Movies.

A set of resolutions has been forwarded to Congressman Nolan urging him to use all possible efforts toward the successful passage of the Seamen's Bill (S. 136).

Three applicants are now before the examining board. Next meeting of the union, Thursday morning, February 12, 1914. All members are requested to attend.

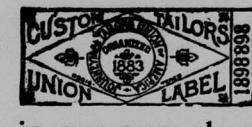
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Like a star,  
 That shines afar,  
 Without haste  
 And without rest.  
 Let each man wheel, with steady sway  
 Round the task that rules the day.  
 And do his best. —Goethe.

We have received volume 1, number 1 of the "Western Butcher," official organ of the California State Federation of Butchers, presumably to be issued monthly. It is a neat little paper and should be of value to the organizations of butchers in this State.

The last issue of the Fresno "Labor News" contains this announcement in a flaming red heading: "Socialists capture Labor Council. Reds of Fresno gain complete control of the Fresno Labor Council at the election Friday night." May the Lord have mercy on the workers of Fresno, for the Reds will not.

With a rashness and disregard for truth common to those who advocate undesirable doctrines Duncan McDonald asserted that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was made up of "booze fighters." Samuel Gompers, in answering him, stated that eight of the eleven men now on the council are total abstainers. If McDonald should ever make a really sensible statement the world would surely stand still.

Thomas W. Russell, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America for the Pacific Northwest; Emil Hendrickson, a carpenter, and Thorwald Siegfried, an attorney, all of Seattle, who were denied changes of venue when cited for contempt of court by Superior Judge John E. Humphries of Seattle last autumn, obtained changes of venue by reason of an order of the State Supreme Court issued Saturday last.

Senator Owens of Richmond doubtless now believes that the people have the power to compel respect for their desires on the part of their elected representatives, and that they will make use of that power even though such a course be unpleasant to the interests. In this State the people now control and such politicians as Owens must change their tack or suffer the consequence. After March 31st Owen will be a private citizen, stripped of his Senatorial toga.

Rev. Peter C. Yorke has published another book, "Altar and Priest," dedicated to the memory of Rev. Peter S. Casey, being a series of sermons delivered upon notable occasions by Father Yorke. The book, in conformity with those trade union principles so ably and eloquently advocated by this indefatigable worker for humanity, bears the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco. Text Book Publishing Company, 641 Stevenson street; 330 pages; price, \$1.50.

# Children and Poverty

When strong men suffer without relief there is open to the hardened soul the avenue of escape from the pangs of conscience the possibility that they may be responsible for their own condition. Not so, however, when want and hunger and cold chant dolorously from the surroundings of little children. When these helpless little creatures are found in misery, hunger and nakedness there can be no escape from reproach on the part of those in a position to furnish relief if they fail to do so. Children are never responsible for their poverty, and are entitled to support until such time as they have reached an age where they can properly sustain themselves, and this without regard for the cause of their destitution. They are brought into the world without their consent, in a helpless condition and utterly dependent upon someone. If that someone be a shiftless, incompetent or worthless person, then society is in duty bound to assume the responsibility for their care and training.

This burden belongs to society because of its failure to either prevent such parents from bringing children into the world or for its laxity in not enforcing support on the part of the father. The child must be cared for by society, if not out of a sense of duty, then as a measure of protection and self-preservation.

The world is slowly, but none the less surely, becoming convinced that in all cases where the breadwinner of a family does not do so, whether because stricken with disease, incapacitated through accident or wilfully negligent, the hideous spectre of misery must be removed from the little ones. In the interest, not only of the children themselves, but as a safeguard to the future of society as a whole, the burden must be shouldered by the public in some manner. That the trend of society is in this direction is daily made more manifest by the passage of compensation, old-age and mothers' pension laws by various nations and States.

Progress along these lines, however, has been deplorably slow. Such remedies as have been, up to the present, brought into being, have been miserably inadequate to cope with the colossal problem of poverty with which our present scheme of things has cursed us. Thoughtful and unselfish persons are struggling to overcome the many difficulties which lie in the way of ultimately finding an adequate and prompt relief for distress of every character and treating each case with proper and helpful remedies. The hope inspiring feature of this trend of the times is that the number of such persons is rapidly increasing.

The problem is not an easy one. There are so many sides to it that care must be taken in dealing with it. How to relieve all distress without offering encouragement to indolence and shiftlessness, is a question which has troubled the minds of men since Moses led the hosts of bondage through the Red Sea. Many schemes have been tried, from despotic government to democracies. Our difficulty is to relieve want and at the same time, in accordance with our form of government, maintain as great a degree of individual independence and liberty as possible.

But we find ourselves drifting from the idea that inspired this discussion—the present need of children in our city, as indicated by the following taken from the report of the Labor Council's representative at the headquarters of the unemployed:

"During this week our clothing department has shown much activity, especially in women and children's clothes. We had one instance, which is only one of many, wherein three little girls and a boy of one family personally applied for clothing, and it was found that they had only one threadbare garment each next to their naked bodies, no shoes or stockings—a very necessary protection in this severe weather. Again it was brought to my attention, through the Southern Police Station, of a family living nearby with four children sleeping on the bare floor, with no mattresses, quilts or pillows, and there are many cases of like nature. To come in contact with suffering and privation of this kind, that very few ever dreamed existed in this community, is certainly a revelation. And to think how much suffering could be relieved by a little donation in the line of cast-off children's clothing! And we have never had enough to supply the demand."

Mr. Granfield, the Labor Council representative who rendered the above report, is not given to exaggeration, and is experienced in dealing with such conditions. It is, therefore, apparent that many cases of dire distress among the children of the poor of our city remain unrelieved, and should be given immediate attention. It is to be hoped there will be a prompt and generous response to the call for cast-off clothing, particularly for the little sufferers who should be warmly clothed if they are to grow to healthy manhood and womanhood.

A telephone call for Mr. Granfield, at Sutter 2819, will bring a wagon to collect such articles as may be donated.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

A newspaper report from Dodge City, Kansas, is as follows: "Forty young women of Dodge City have organized a Good Habits Club and will receive attentions only from young men who do not swear, smoke, drink or gamble." Dodge City, the rendezvous of the Western cowboy! Thirty-nine of these girls are doomed to die old maids, or to coax Pennsylvania Quakers to the blazes and blizzards of Kansas. What a prospect!

A composite photograph of a number of prominent Americans has lately been published which shows an idealistic and kindly face, strong, keen-eyed, but gentle. An account of a similar photograph taken of a group of school girls says that the result was a face finer and nobler than that of any one of the individuals. The explanation is that where a face differs from the other faces the impression left on the plate is slight. But where various faces have the same lines or contours these reinforce each other and appear in the finished portrait. It would thus appear that the desirable traits of human nature, so far as they are expressed in the countenance, are more numerous and more generally shared than the less desirable ones.

One of those revolutionists and world-savers writing in "Regeneration" on the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor and its action with reference to the literacy test, says: "The poor, illiterate toiler is not the man who robs you and keeps you poor. The enemy is the monopolist and the monopolistic institutions your so-called leaders are too damned cowardly and too damned ignorant to attack. By attacking the poor individual worker they divert the attack from the real cause of poverty, which is just the thing plutocracy would pay millions to accomplish. You prate about union being strength. More than a thousand of your leaders were represented in the Seattle junket, and the whole lot of them were such weaklings that they dared not face the real enemy, though knowing who he is as well as we do. The more sheep you crowd into the corral the more they shiver with alarm." Like all of his kind he begins by falsifying and builds a structure with a lie for a foundation. There were fewer than a third of a thousand delegates at the convention, and they proceeded to fight the real enemy man fashion and not like lunatics in an asylum.

Shaking hands is a very simple thing and yet in most instances it is a matter of no little importance, and sometimes a good hearty handshake is worth a fortune to a man. There ought, always, of course, to be good cheer, sympathy, friendship, yet, and inspiration in the hand-shake. Here is a little story giving the origin of shaking hands, from which it will be seen that there has been wonderful progress in the hand-shaking custom since it first began. As a bit of ancient history it is interesting. In olden days, when every man who had any pretensions to being a gentleman carried a sword, it was the custom for men when they met to show that they had no intention of treachery to offer each other their weapon hands, or in other words, the hand that would be used to draw the sword, and to hold back the hand was usually a signal for a fight. This habit became so fixed that long after men ceased to wear swords they still offered the weapon hand to a friend and declined to offer it to an enemy. To this day when you refuse to shake hands with a person it signifies that you are at war. Among savages who never carried swords the practice of shaking hands is unknown, and it affords them a great deal of amusement to see white men do it.

## Wit at Random

There was a hopeful gleam in the eyes of the young man with a slightly retreating chin as he approached the father of his ladylove.

"Will you give your daughter to me in marriage, sir?" he asked in as firm a tone as he could muster.

"I'm afraid you are not well enough acquainted with her, young man," remarked the father.

"Why, I've seen her twice a week for nearly a year," said the astonished suitor.

"That may all be," said the parent, "but if you knew much about her character you'd have said, 'Will you give me to your daughter in marriage?'"

Mac and Donald were having a great eighteen-hole golf match. They both drove off in first rate style, but when it came to playing the next stroke Donald was unable to find his ball.

Now, a lost ball meant a lost hole, and Mac came over to Donald and joined in the search. After a quarter of an hour had been wasted, Mac suggested that they should give it up, to which Donald, who did not intend to throw a hole away if he could help it, would not agree.

A few seconds later, however, he called out, "It's a' richt, Mac. Here it is."

"Donald, ye're no' speaking the truth," retorted Mac.

"I'm no' leein', MacTavish; see here for yersel'."

"Donald," said Mac, reprovingly, "I ken fine ye're leein'. I've had ye're ball in my pocket for fifteen minutes."

They had been engaged three years, but there seemed no indications that the good ship Matrimony was hovering in the offing. She was getting restless, but when she touched the subject dexterously turned the conversation.

Recently he turned it off to physiology, a science of which he was a student.

"Yes," he said, airily, "it is a strange but well authenticated fact that the whole of the human body changes every seven years. You, my dear, are Miss Jones now. In seven years you will have changed completely. Not a particle of your present self will be left; but, all the same, you will still be Miss Jones."

"Oh, shall I?" said the angry damsel, tugging away at the third finger of her left hand. "I assure you I won't, if I have to marry a dustman! Of all the cool impudence—Here's your ring, and I never, never want to see you again!"

The doctor looked him over and, after meditating awhile, said: "You must drink hot water with your whiskey. Otherwise you mustn't drink it at all."

"But how shall I get the hot water?" the patient queried, plaintively. "My wife won't let me have it for the whisky toddy."

"Tell her you want to shave," said the doctor, and took his departure. The next day the doctor called and asked his wife how the patient was.

"He's gone raving mad," his wife replied. "He wants to shave every ten minutes."

Four hundred murder'd Mexicans,  
Madero at their head,  
Await the wily Werta where  
His soul will be, when dead.

They've pip'd the oil from Mexico  
To heat Yooerta's home  
Strange should he get what caus'd the war  
And have it all alone.

## Miscellaneous

### THE TWO OLD MEN.

By Charles Hanson Towne.

There was something quaint and lovely about the two old men,  
As they sat together in the crowded car.  
I, and the other young people around me,  
Watched them, and heard their quiet conversation.

We gathered in that little trip down-town  
Through the great city, thundering with pain,  
That these two wise yet simple comrades knew  
Each other long ago, and here revived,  
Through some exquisite accident,  
Their boyish friendship after many years.

We caught but fragments of their pleasant talk,  
But quite enough to love them for the way  
They both recalled the record of old times.

And I thought: When I am very old and very tired,

I hope God sends to me so naturally  
An old, old crony, to renew lost days;  
A comrade whom I knew when I was young,  
One, unashamed as I, to show his heart  
Wholly unto me, unmindful of the crowd,  
The curious crowd that might be all about us.

The trade-union movement is more than a name. It stands for a principle, for honest dealing, for fair treatment, for uplifting the race, for improving both man and the earth, for decency, honesty, life. He who believes these things not worth while will oppose the trade union movement. And strange as it may seem there are those who do oppose it early and late. What will the future think of them, when the record of achievement of the labor movement is published to generations yet unborn?

### TIME.

By George Matthew Adams.

"The reason I beat the Austrians is, they didn't know the value of five minutes."—Napoleon.

Learn to use your time.

For if you don't it passes on, never to return—coldly mindless of your sorrow and regret.

As steadily, silently and smoothly as does this aged earth move in its path, so does time pass on. It never stops to tie its shoestrings. It never waits.

Time is effort, harnessed and worked to a full day's portion.

Time has no business, boasts no moneyed millions, hires no fast-legged errand boys, houses no clerks, thinks no problems, rules no states. Time is business, money, the errand boy, the clerk, the problem, the state!

Time is but the man in the job put to action and to work.

And time used to profit today will accumulate power for you tomorrow just as sure as time goes on. Meditate not on trifles. Attempt big tasks. Remember that—

This day will never dawn again!

And yet, mighty as time is, priceless in comparison to all else in the world, time is the freest thing in existence. Perhaps that is why so many fail to grasp it with earnestness and with enthusiasm. Perhaps that is why so few realize its presence and let it pass on.

Think! No matter what your work today, if it is worth while at all—time to plan it out, time to do it well, and time to finish it, it is your day's greatest gift and your greatest job.

Learn to use your time.

**American Federation of Labor Letter****Musicians Locked Out.**

The management of the Duval Theatre in Jacksonville, Fla., has concluded that the number of musicians heretofore used is too many, and because these workers would not accept the change, they refused to work. The leader of the orchestra had signed a contract for the season, but this the management broke.

**Cutters Are Jubilant.**

Baltimore Cutters' and Trimmers' Union held a mass meeting in celebration of the eight-hour day which was secured by them the first of the year without a strike. This organization now numbers 1200, and its success again shows what can be accomplished through unity. The eight-hour campaign started last spring during the Garment Workers' strike and continued during the summer. In the early fall a 100 per cent union had been secured and negotiations with the employers were opened. These proved both peaceful and satisfactory.

**One Kind of "Arbitration."**

Public hearings by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the case of striking molders at the plant of the American Printing Works at Fall River, Mass., showed that 1500 textile workers are now involved because the company discharged the president of the union and later refused to reinstate him. The State board has failed to effect a settlement, though the workers agree to abide by an arbitration award. When asked if the company would take the same position, Assistant Treasurer Durfee is quoted as saying that "before answering the question he would want to know just what the finding would mean to his concern."

**A Curious Decision.**

In the United States District Court of New York, Judge Ward has issued a permanent injunction against the Brotherhood of Carpenters from interfering with Irving & Casson, manufacturers of woodwork, who allege that the union interfered with them in fulfilling two large contracts. In granting the restraining order, the court held: "It is true that workmen have a right not to work for any reason they choose, good or bad, but it does not follow that they have a right to combine 200,000 strong over the country, because such a combination results in directly restraining competition between manufacturers."

**Retain Nine-Hour Day.**

President Golden of the Textile Workers of America has succeeded in adjusting differences between Local No. 689 at West New York, N. J., and their employers. Last summer the workers demanded better conditions, and after a three weeks' strike reduced hours from fifty-five hours a week to forty-nine and one-half hours. It was also agreed that a 10 per cent increase should be installed within four months. Later an attempt was made by company officials to abrogate the agreement, but a strike was held in abeyance until President Golden arrived on the scene. The matter was finally adjusted and back pay was paid on the basis of the agreement. The shorter hours' clause remains in force.

**Seek Practical Education.**

The New Jersey State Commissioner of Education has made public some interesting statistics in which is shown the studies now being favored by pupils in New Jersey high schools. The report says that the public feeling is against "extreme emphasis upon foreign languages" in our present-day commercial and industrial activities, and that this sentiment is reflected in public schools, as well as in some types of technical,

commercial and vocational schools. The following subjects have not held their own: Latin, Greek, Spanish, German, French, algebra, plane and solid geometry, ancient, mediaeval and modern history, English history, United States history, and civics. The most favored studies are: Agriculture, physical training, household chemistry, shop mathematics and invention or concrete geometry.

**Going Up.**

In his report to the executive council, Secretary Frank Morrison shows that for the three months of October, November and December, 1913, the national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor made an average gain in membership of 174,139 over the corresponding three months of 1912, and an average gain in membership December, 1913, over December, 1912, of 184,460. In December of last year the per capita tax receipts were on a membership of 2,114,291. In December, 1912, per capita tax membership was paid on a membership of 1,930,231. During the last three months of the year just ended forty-eight charters were issued, as follows: City central bodies, 8; local trade unions, 32, and federal labor unions, 8.

**Attack Indictments.**

Attorneys for the striking copper miners of Michigan have made a motion to quash the indictments returned against them by the special grand jury. The legality of the grand jury and its methods are questioned. It is claimed that the grand jury was illegally summoned and called, and that the appointment of George E. Nichols as special prosecuting officer is illegal because no showing has been made authorizing such appointment or claims made of a lack of capacity on the part of the duly elected prosecuting attorney. Attention is also called to the law which provides that the grand jury shall conduct its proceedings in secret, and it is claimed that Governor Ferris, of Michigan, Special Prosecutor Nichols, and three stenographers, who were named as persons present, "were not by law authorized to take part in the deliberations of the jury."

**Preparing for Next Year.**

The shorter work day declaration of the A. F. of L. convention, at Seattle, has had a stimulating effect on Pennsylvania trade unionists, who are already preparing for the next session of the State Legislature, which convenes in January of next year. While the time seems rather distant, President Maurer and associate officers of the State Federation of Labor have already agreed upon a vigorous plan of action in favor of only a few bills which they will concentrate all energies to pass. This decision is the result of experience gained at the last legislature when several meritorious bills were lost because of the efforts made to secure the adoption of nearly half a hundred laws. It has been agreed that fewer bills can be watched to better advantage. One of the most important measures that will be pressed for passage will be a child labor bill that will provide for an eight-hour day and a prohibition against the labor of children under sixteen years of age. It will also provide for the abolition of night work in the messenger service, the glass industry, and the canneries.

**Well Stated.**

The Chicago "Tribune" makes the following comment on an incident that would be impossible if the Bartlett-Bacon bill, now before Congress, is adopted: "The charges against the heads of the United Mine Workers, the charges of conspiring to restrain trade and of maintaining a monopoly of labor, on which they are now tried in West Virginia and are to be tried in Colorado, might well raise doubts and questionings in the minds of the public. Should the calling and effective conduct of a strike be made a conspiracy

in restraint of trade, should a strong union be declared a monopoly of labor, it will mean the death of trade unionism. This is hardly to be desired. Trade unionism pretty generally represents intelligence in the calling and settling of labor disputes. It represents progress, education, and orderliness even in the disorders arising between labor and capital. To crush unionism—and making it ineffective by means of undue and legal restrictions is as good as crushing it—is but to deepen the chasm between capital and labor, to make class conflicts in this country more implacable."

**DRINK AND DRUG HABIT**

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St. Information gladly given.  
Membership 50c. a month.**The Union Hospital  
Association**

Telephone, Douglas 952.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## Statement From June 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914.

## Receipts—

Dues . . . . .	\$ 7827 00
Label Section . . . . .	204 50
Wireless Telegraphers . . . . .	85 00
Affiliation Fee . . . . .	10 00
Interest on Bonds . . . . .	40 00
"Labor Clarion" (T. Johnson's salary) . . . . .	130 00
Light and Power Council . . . . .	6591 60
Printing Pressmen . . . . .	515 00
Cloak Makers . . . . .	315 00
Assessment for Unions on strike . . . . .	12465 65
Wheatland Defense Fund . . . . .	909 42
Western Federation of Miners . . . . .	206 25
Refund committee work . . . . .	10 00
Refund from O. A. Tveitmo . . . . .	200 00
Darrow Fund . . . . .	200 00
 Total receipts . . . . .	\$29709 42
Balance on hand June 1st . . . . .	4921 67

Total . . . . . \$34631 09

## Disbursements—

Salaries . . . . .	\$ 3247 00
Printing . . . . .	255 50
Postage and stationery . . . . .	277 80
Literature . . . . .	188 00
Telephone and telegrams . . . . .	243 79
Label Section . . . . .	205 00
Rent . . . . .	402 50
 Donations—	
Recreation League . . . . .	10 00
Homeless Children . . . . .	10 00
Panama-Pacific International Exposition . . . . .	200 00
 Miscellaneous Expenses—	
Committees' expenses . . . . .	30 00
Floral pieces . . . . .	30 00
Taxes . . . . .	2 60
Incidentals . . . . .	27 10
Entertainment of A. F. of L. Officers . . . . .	230 65
Entertainment of Secretary of Labor . . . . .	200 00
Labor Day . . . . .	499 60
Per Capita, State Federation of Labor . . . . .	6 00
Legal services . . . . .	307 30
Delegate Ellison (Atlantic City) . . . . .	500 00
Delegate Gallagher (State Federation) . . . . .	100 00
Delegate D. P. Haggerty (State Federation) . . . . .	100 00
Delegate Scharrenberg (Seattle) . . . . .	285 60
Hall Association . . . . .	1774 04
O. A. Tveitmo . . . . .	810 00
Printing Pressmen . . . . .	6898 01
Light and Power Council . . . . .	12174 95
Cloak Makers . . . . .	2012 80
Wireless Telegraphers . . . . .	85 00
Western Federation of Miners . . . . .	113 75
Wheatland Defense Fund . . . . .	909 42
 Total . . . . .	\$32136 41

## Recapitulation—

On hand June 1, 1913 . . . . .	\$ 4921 67
Receipts from June 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914 . . . . .	29709 42

Total . . . . .	\$34631 09
Total disbursements . . . . .	32136 41

\$ 2494 68

Check returned by bank . . . . . 46 00

Balance on hand January 1, 1914 . . . . . \$ 2448 68

## Cash on hand—

Darrow Fund . . . . .	\$1219 00
Hall Association Fund . . . . .	220 36
General Fund . . . . .	1009 32

\$2448 68

## Bank Statement—

Anglo Bank . . . . .	\$3045 02
Checks outstanding . . . . .	890 70

\$2154 32

Mission Bank . . . . .	294 36
Total on hand . . . . .	\$2448 68

Respectfully submitted,  
J. J. McTIERNAN,  
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1914.  
To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

We, the undersigned trustees of the San Francisco Labor Council, have examined the books, papers and vouchers of the financial secretary-treasurer and found them correct, and neatly and accurately kept.

J. W. SPENCER,  
E. A. BROWN,  
M. J. McGuire,  
Trustees.

## ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill next week will have as joint headliners W. H. Murphy, Blanche Nichols and their company, and Gertrude Barnes. Mr. Murphy and Miss Nichols will present a new travesty styled "The School of Acting," which is even funnier than their "From Zaza to Uncle Tom." Miss Barnes, whom the Eastern critics style "That Wonderful Girl," will introduce her singing impersonations. She sings several songs each of which is a character creation and requires distinct scenic embellishment. Probably her greatest hit is "Troubles of a Broadway Show Girl." The Maxine Brothers, acrobats and dancers, bring with them as their principal feature their comedy dog Bobby. Demarest and Chabot will present a fascinating act, which includes instrumental music, comedy and dancing. They play a violin and cello duet exquisitely. Next week will be the last of Willa Holt Wakefield; Dr. Carl Herman, the Electrical Wizard; Golem's European Novelty, and Eddie Leonard and Mable Russell.

## TO BAR ASIATICS.

In response to a request by Chairman Burnett for comment on the Raker bill, which provides for Asiatic exclusion, Secretary of Labor Wilson, of the Department of Labor, writes that the problem would be solved if Congress raised the standard of admission so as to include in the list of excluded aliens those persons not able to pass the physical tests required of recruits for the United States army. "Inasmuch as the vast majority of the present-day immigrants must earn a livelihood, if at all, by performing manual labor," says the Secretary, "I see no reason why the standard should not be raised to this point." The letter states that if we fail to legislate against the Asiatics, as Canada has done, in a far more drastic manner, we tacitly invite these peoples to our shores. Mr. Wilson further says that there is a concerted movement throughout India and elsewhere to gain admission to our country, which, if not checked, will affect not only California, but other portions of the country, "as climatic and industrial conditions in the Southern States and other sections of the Union offer an extensive field for a people who can come in practically unlimited numbers." Since 1899, exclusive of those from the Philippines, 6656 Hindus entered the United States and the secretary declares that "it would seem to be a question of probably only a short time before the United States immigration officials will be confronted with problems growing out of increasing immigration of Asiatic laborers from countries other than China, Japan or India." Chairman Burnett is also informed that the Department of Labor was notified last spring that 6000 or 7000 from the Philippines were ready to start for here at the first sign of the open door.

## MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 3, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: C. Carney.

Transfer deposited: H. Laeffler, Local No. 99, Portland.

Suspended for non-payment claim: A. Cappelli. Symphony Hall, corner Hayes and Steiner streets, has been classified and placed in Class F list of halls.

Banquet Hall in Knights of Columbus building has been placed in Class E list of halls, error having been made in previous classification.

This local will donate the orchestra for the benefit to be given by Bricklayers' Union No. 7 in aid of Robert Newton, who was injured, and the families of Thos. Hopper and Robt. Hartley, who were killed by accident while working on the new City Hall. The affair will be held at Knights of Columbus Hall, February 7th.

Theodore Mansfeldt, for many years a member of this local and well known among the musicians of this city, died in Portland January 29th. At the request of his relatives the remains were cremated and the ashes brought to San Francisco.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday next at 1 p. m. Members are requested to attend as there will be important business before the meeting.

The Theatrical Federation of Sacramento will give a grand ball in that city February 18th. Arrangements have been made for an excursion train from San Francisco on the Antioch and Oakland Electric Line, the rate being \$2.50 for round trip.

## REFUSES TO LEAVE TOWN.

John Luthringer, of Jersey City, N. J., organizer of the International Association of Machinists, was visited by a delegation of business men who notified the unionist that: "The residents and business interests of Claremont, N. H., do not want you or any other labor organizer in the township. We strongly request that you leave to town at once, as you will not be allowed to proceed in your work or organizing." The chief of police is in sympathy with this plan and notified Luthringer that he would not be allowed to speak in the public square. The machinist notified the police officer that he would speak wherever he chose in accordance with his ideas of free speech, and in reply to the business men declared he would stay in Claremont and try to get a living wage for the machinists through the influence of organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

For shingles alone, 750 million feet of timber is cut in that part of the State of Washington which lies West of the Cascades.



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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 30, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 p. m. by President Gallagher.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Merryfield absent.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Post Office Clerks—Jos. H. Raymond, vice John D. Dunnigan. Retail Clerks No. 432—J. P. Griffin. Steam Fitters No. 509—J. E. Ingram, vice W. E. Moorhead. Waiters—James Karsten, vice J. J. O'Brien. Horseshoers—Eneas Kane. Sailors—D. Johnson, C. Nelson, F. Donaldson, A. Sayland, R. Ingwardson, vice E. A. Erickson, Ed. Andersen, D. W. Paul, R. Tunnell, O. Andersen. House Movers—H. Swanson, C. Knutson. Bill Posters—C. O. Damon. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2558—Jas. B. Dewar, Samuel Leighton. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Tobacco Workers' International Union, in reference to the delinquency of their local union. From Congressmen Nolan and Johnson, in reference to the exclusion of Asiatics. From Congressman Curry, stating he would support the Seamen's Bill. From Retail Delivery Drivers and Cracker Bakers, indorsing the Seamen's Bill. From Fresno Labor Council, in reference to employment agencies sending men there for jobs that do not exist, and stating there are about 1200 idle men in Fresno. From S. F. Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, thanking Council for donation. From Brewery Workmen No. 7, asking for statement in reference to the assessment. From A. F. of L., decision in the controversy between the Plasterers and Carpenters. From the Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking affiliated unions for assistance. From the Brotherhood of Painters' International Union, stating they have taken up the matter of withdrawal from this Council with the Varnishers and Polishers, requesting them to reconsider their action. From the Western Federation of Miners, thanking Council and affiliated unions for their kind donations.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, in reference to a change in working rules. From Tailors No. 400, wage scale and agreement. From Upholsterers, in reference to jurisdiction. From Building Trades Council, relative to the appointment of a committee for the purpose of interviewing publishers with a view of securing equitable and fair treatment of labor's interests.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the International Association of Machinists No. 68, asking for information relative to the Workmen's Compensation Law. From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, indorsing resolutions abolishing private detectives.

Referred to Label Section—From A. F. of L., in reference to a demand for the union label on furniture.

Referred to Secretary—From Springfield Building Trades Council, in reference to the Indian Motor Cycle Company constructing their building with non-union labor. From Granite Cutters, in reference to per capita to this Council.

Referred to Committee on Organizing Migratory Workers—From Army of the Unemployed, requesting Council to send a representative to their meeting.

Referred to Committee on Co-Operation with Poultry Producers' Federation—From Sonoma County Poultry Producers' Federation, in reference to the importation of Chinese eggs.

Resolutions were submitted by the Machinists' Union and the Iron Trades Council, requesting organized labor everywhere to give their moral

and financial support so that Carl E. Person (Machinist), charged with the crime of murder, may receive a fair and impartial trial. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and given publicity; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Andrew J. Gallagher (Photo-Engravers) requesting Council to appoint a committee of 25, to be known as the Convention Committee. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-five, to be known as the 'Convention Committee,' be appointed; further

"Resolved, That the duties of said committee shall be to prepare a fitting welcome and entertainment to the conventions to be held in San Francisco in 1915, especially to secure the American Federation of Labor convention for this city in 1915, and the entertainment and comfort of the delegates to that convention when secured; to assist all affiliated unions in their efforts toward welcoming and taking care of international conventions which have already decided to meet in this city in the year 1915; and from time to time to submit to this Council any recommendations which said committee may deem proper; to have charge of all programs, advertising or donations; to employ such as are necessary, and to have exclusive charge of all matters dealing with the welcome and entertainment and comfort of A. F. of L. delegates and visiting international officers and visitors during the A. F. of L. convention 1915 (if held in this city); but all acts of said committee shall be subject to approval of this Council, and the committee shall submit reports of each of its meetings to the Council within one week after holding same."

President Gallagher reported at this time that he had advanced to the Wheatland Defense Fund the sum of \$200. Moved that the action of the president be approved; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Pressmen—Requested unions to grant them admission to their meetings as early as possible when they visit them. Plasterers—Will continue to pay assessment; one of their members hurt on the Fair grounds. Delegate Walsh reported that the hospital at the Fair grounds will be ready in ten days. Iron Trades Council—Requested the assistance of Council to have machinery made in San Francisco; Consumers' Ice Company patronizing an unfair firm in Pennsylvania. Carpenters No. 1082—Donated \$100 to Pressmen. Housesmiths—Donated \$50 to Wheatland Fund. Riggers and Stevedores—Are holding conference with ship owners as to change in working rules. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Men walked off the job on the City Hall; trouble adjusted and 17 men are now employed.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed.

**Executive Committee**—On the communication from the Public Ownership Association, committee recommends that the secretary send a circular letter to affiliated unions incorporating the good things accomplished by the association, and requesting them to assist in maintaining this association. After a thorough discussion on the communication from the Allied Printing Trades Council, the matter was referred to the secretary for adjustment. The application for a boycott from Horseshoers' Union was laid over one week. Communication from the United Laborers' Union, in reference to the assessment, was laid over one week, no committee appearing. Report of committee adopted.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same; also submitted a report of having examined the books of the financial secretary-treasurer and found them correct.

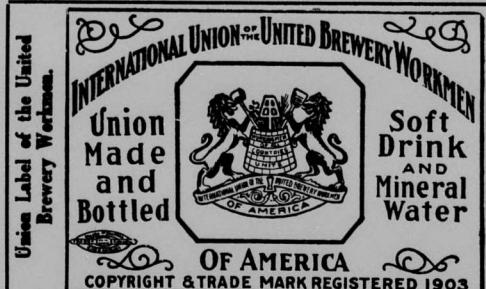
**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported having considered the communication from Machinists' Union No. 174, Washington, D. C., and recommended the same be filed; concurred in.

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Powell and Stockton

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

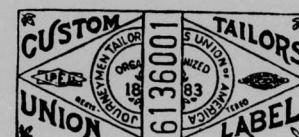
W. H. MURPHY, BLANCHE NICHOLS and Company in their latest Tragedy Success "The School of Acting"; GERTRUDE BARNES, Trials and Tribulations of a New York Show Girl; MAXINE BROTHERS with BOBBY, the Comedy Dog; DEMAREST & CHABOT, Musical Variety; WILLA HOLT WAKEFIELD, "The Lady at the Piano"; DR. CARL HERMAN, The Electrical Wizard; GOLEMAN'S EUROPEAN NOVELTY; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS. Last Week EDDIE LEONARD, The Minstrel, assisted by Mable Russell.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays),  
10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

On the resolutions submitted by Delegate Siemers, relative to constructing the Hetch-Hetchy water system by day labor, committee recommends that the Council go on record in favor of same; concurred in. Relative to the United States Government investing surplus funds of postal savings banks in the purchase of Hetch-Hetchy bonds, your committee desires further time to investigate the feasibility of said proposition; concurred in. On resolutions submitted by the Culinary Crafts, committee recommends the same be adopted. Moved the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, that action be postponed one week for the purpose of giving the Barbers time to present similar resolutions; amendment lost, and the report of the committee adopted. Recommended that the communication in reference to the distribution of Krag-Jorgenson rifles to be given away by the U. S. Government be filed; concurred in. On the resolutions submitted by Delegate Duxbury in reference to the calling of a special session of the Legislature, committee recommends that the same be filed; concurred in.

"Whereas, Insanitary conditions prevailing in kitchens of hotels, restaurants and other establishments preparing and furnishing meals or food for consumption on the premises, are a constant menace to public health, as well as inimical to the well-being of employees working therein; and

"Whereas, Such conditions are due entirely to the failure of the city government to enforce existing laws governing sanitation of such places, particularly the statute entitled: An Act providing for the sanitation of food-producing establishments, etc. (Chapter 104, Statutes of 1909, page 151); therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby respectfully urges upon the city government to correct aforesaid existing evil, and with that end in view earnestly appeals to the Board of Supervisors and its Finance Committee to set aside in the coming budget sufficient funds to provide for the efficient inspection of such kitchens, and requests the Board of Health to appoint necessary number of inspectors, and that the Board of Civil Service Commissioners provide eligible lists for the aforesaid positions; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health, and the Civil Service Commissioners, with the request that the Clerks of aforesaid bodies notify the Council when the subject matter is to be considered by them, with the object of affording an opportunity for a representative of the Council and a committee from Cooks' Union No. 44, to appear before them respectively, to explain the subject in detail and give such information as may be desired to carry the intent of this resolution into force and effect."

Resolutions submitted by Delegate Ellison in reference to the importation of Chinese seamen into the United States on the British steamer Bessie Dollar under contract to be transferred to the American steamer Mackinaw to serve as crew for the latter vessel. Committee recommended that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Whereas, A number of alien Chinese seamen have recently been imported into the United States on board the British steamer Bessie Dollar under contract to be transferred in this port to the American steamer Mackinaw to serve as crew of the latter vessel; and

"Whereas, Under the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act, alien Chinese, except of the exempted classes, are prohibited from landing in the United States; and

"Whereas, The Alien Contract Labor Law makes it unlawful to import laborers into the United States under contract there to perform labor; and

"Whereas, The Federal authorities in Washington, D. C., have instructed their local representa-

tives to permit the landing of said alien Chinese seamen in the United States and their shipment and employment as crew of an American vessel; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in meeting assembled this 30th day of January, 1914, that we emphatically protest against the ruling of the Federal authorities permitting the landing in the United States of said alien seamen and their subsequent shipment upon a merchant vessel of the United States as being contrary to the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labor Law, because of the Supreme Court of the United States having interpreted the former act and declared that 'an American vessel is American soil,' and because further, of our deep conviction that American seamen are equally with all other citizens entitled to the protection of the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labor Law; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner General of Immigration, and to each member of Congress from this State."

**Special Committees**—Report of the Clerk for the unemployed headquarters submitted a lengthy report which was read and ordered filed.

Committee appointed to suggest to the Trustees of the Public Library the placing of labor literature in the new building to be erected in the civic center submitted a report and requested permission to have certain manuscripts copied at a cost of about \$13. Moved that the permission be granted; carried.

The chair called for a report from the various committees appointed by the Council. The following committees were discharged: Committee to co-operate with the Mission Promotion Association on the bond issue, committee to solicit funds for the Light and Power Council, committee on mass meeting for miners. Moved that the Council withdraw delegates from the Society for the Abolition of White Slavery; carried. The chair instructed all other committees to report as soon as possible.

**Unfinished Business**—The reading for the third time the amendment to the constitution and by-laws relative to the forfeiting of membership in this Council and the reinstatement fee. Moved that the amendment be adopted; carried, 109 in favor, 7 against.

**Nominations and Election**—The following judges and tellers were appointed: J. J. Murphy, D. Ryan, R. Ricker, Anton Balslow, John Powers, Julius Hammerslag, Miss Cummings, Miss Ostino, Al. Condrotte, C. Damon, A. J. Rogers, John Kane, J. Kretzmer, S. Dixon, Jos. Cresse.

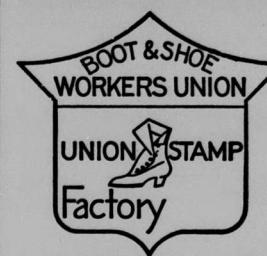
There being no contest for the offices of secretary, financial secretary, sergeant-at-arms, law and legislative committee, organizing committee, the chair declared them duly elected for the ensuing term.

The following having received the highest number of votes were declared duly elected: President, Andrew J. Gallagher; vice-president, A. W. Brouillet; trustees, E. A. Brown, M. J. McGuire, J. W. Spencer; "Labor Clarion" directors, Andrew J. Gallagher, D. P. Haggerty, John O'Connell, Selig Schulberg and John O. Walsh; executive committee, Frank Ainsworth, E. A. Brown, Don Cameron, W. G. Deseppe, Peter Fitzgerald, M. R. Grunhof, D. P. Haggerty, Ora Mathewson, J. J. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, John P. McLaughlin, Patrick O'Brien and A. L. Wilde.

**Receipts**—Stereotypers, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Web Pressmen, \$8; Bindery Women, \$16; Gas and Water Workers, \$48; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$24; Typographical, \$40; Steam Engineers, \$48; Ship Drillers, \$4; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; total dues, \$220; Label Section dues, \$4; donations to unions on strike, \$440.90. Total receipts, \$664.90.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office expenses, \$10; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; J. J. Mc-

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



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### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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(The German Bank)

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,039

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon

Tiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; E. A. Brown, \$10; M. J. McGuire, \$10; J. W. Spencer, \$10; Printing Pressmen, \$440.90; Label Section dues, \$4; Wm. Granfield, \$28; Austin Lewis, \$200. Total expenses, \$853.90. Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

# Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



FEBRUARY, 1914

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

•Linotype Machines.	2565 Mission
†Monotype Machines.	1672 Haight
†Simplex Machines.	166 Valencia
(37) Altvater Printing Co.	343 Front
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1122-1124 Mission
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	129 Church
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	515 Howard
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	138 Second
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	718 Mission
(196) Borgel & Downie.	346 Sansome
(69) Brower, Marcus.	880 Mission
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	739 Market
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	942 Market
(220) Calendar Press.	340 Sansome
(176) *California Press.	708 Montgomery
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	1246 Castro
(87) Chase & Rae.	3358 Twenty-second
(39) Collins, C. J.	516 Mission
(22) Colonial Press.	509 Sansome
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	25 California
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	568 Clay
(179) Donaldson & Moir.	220 Kearny
(46) Eastman & Co.	897 Valencia
(54) Elite Printing Co.	440 Sansome
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	4534 Mission
(146) Excelsior Press.	777 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	509 Sansome
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	268 Clay
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	2257 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	442 Second
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	540 Valencia
(190) Griffith, E. B.	3 Hardie Place
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	261 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	263 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	259 Natoma
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	2040 Polk
(216) Hughes Press.	516 Mission
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.	340 Sansome
(42) Jewish Voice.	1272 Folsom
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	534 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	1203 Fillmore
(227) Lasky, I.	243 Front
(50) Latham & Swallow.	1540 California
(108) Levison Printing Co.	2305 Mariposa
(45) Liss, H. C.	3388 Nineteenth
(135) Lynch, J. T.	315 Hayes
(23) Majestic Press.	77 Fourth
(175) Marnell & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	619 Washington
(1) Miller & Miller.	362 Clay
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	311 Battery
(58) Monahan, John.	343 Front
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	445 Sacramento
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	806 Laguna
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	1182 Market
(79) McElvaine & Baer.	218 Ellis
(80) McLean, A. A.	928 Fillmore
(55) McNeill Bros.	154 Fifth
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.	317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.	820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	15th and Mission
(218) Ross, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futerick Company.	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.	317 Front

(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L. .... 545-547 Mission  
(200) Slater, John A. .... 147-151 Minna  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred. .... Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240) National Carton and Label Company. .... 412-414 Mission  
(161) Occidental Supply Co. .... 580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(232) Torbet, P. .... 69 City Hall Ave.

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co. .... S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. .... 3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. .... 340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat. .... Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The. .... Third and Market  
(40) \*Chronicle. .... Chronicle Building  
(41) \*Coast Seamen's Journal. .... 44-46 East  
(25) \*Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. .... Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... 316 Fourteenth  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. .... 423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The. .... 5716 Geary  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News. .... Sausalito, Cal.  
(7) \*Star, The. .... 1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. .... 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F. .... 330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room. .... 509 Sansome

## RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Wm. .... 16 Larkin

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. .... 109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. .... 53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. .... 563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. .... 311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(138) San Francisco Engraving Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. .... 343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. .... 76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

**Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:**  
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

There will be a special meeting of No. 21 on Sunday, February 8th, at 1:30 p. m., at Council Call, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, to receive a report of the executive committee relative to (1) the settlement of the dispute with the Mysell-Rollins Bank Note Company, (2) lockout on "L'Echo de L'Ouest," and (3) also in regard to conferences with the Franklin Printing Trades Association regarding the strike of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 and Press Assistants' Union No. 33.

The wife of George Thomson of the Francis-Valentine chapel is reported critically ill at her home in this city.

The Allied Printing Trades Council, aided by the officials of the Labor Council, has arrived at a satisfactory agreement with R. M. Brown, publisher of the "Sunset Journal" and "Polk Street Gazette," and both of these publications will shortly be printed in a strictly union office and bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

"L'Echo de L'Ouest," a local French afternoon newspaper, has locked out its union compositors and substituted non-unionists. In consequence of this action, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 has withdrawn its member from the office, similar action has been taken by the Mailers' Union, and the Allied Printing Trades Council has lifted the union label from the office.

Gabriel Saavedra, one of the most accomplished foreign-language linotype operators in the country, has departed for New York City. Mr. Saavedra was employed on "L'Echo de L'Ouest" during the past several months, and upon that paper deciding to attempt to operate under non-union conditions, accepted a flattering offer from one of the foreign-language offices under the jurisdiction of "Big Six."

About a year ago one of No. 21's pensioners was taken to board by two ladies (resident in this city) who own a large ranch in the country. One of these ladies is now living on the ranch, and writes that she would be pleased to have as a boarder another of our pensioners. Opportunity is thus afforded some elderly member to obtain a change of scene and climate for an indefinite period without additional outlay, as the amount of his pension will cover all expenses. Secretary Michelson has particulars.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will meet Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Sono-ma Hall, Native Sons' building, when a large class of candidates will be obligated. It is desired that all members who possibly can will attend this meeting, as it will be an important one.

## A PRINTER'S TOAST.

By J. J. Galvin.

Here's to the serious printer man,

Who views drink with alarm;

He puts his money in the bank,

And dreams he'll own a farm.

Here's to the hopeful printer man,

Who takes just three or four;

He'll have a newspaper some day,

And farms he'll own galore.

Here's to the jolly printer man,

Who drinks for recreation;

His acreage is larger still—

At times, he owns creation.

And here's to all good printer men—

The serious, hopeful, jolly—

If ever they fade from the printing trade

They'll die of melancholy.

If whisky interferes with your business, give up your business.]

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

**J. J. O'Connor**  
**Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13-105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 858 14th.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursdays, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—J. M. Johnson, Secretary, 2600 Geary.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple, W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following trade unionists have passed away during the week just closed: Timothy J. Lyons of the hod carriers, Herman Feldheim of the cooks, Thomas Harrigan of the structural iron workers, B. V. Kendrick of the granite cutters, Patrick Kilcoyne of the bartenders, Thomas Jacques and William Spencer of the carpenters, and Patrick Heffernan of the metal polishers.

Coopers' Union No. 65 has contributed \$60 to the striking pressmen.

Beer Drivers' Union has contributed \$150 to the pressmen on strike.

The Barbers' Union is urging all members to register in order that they may sign and circulate initiative petitions for a Sunday closing law. The union will endeavor to secure the appointment by the Board of Health of sanitary inspectors of barber shops.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union is negotiating a new working agreement with employers. There is some hitch over the demand of the union for lighter sling loads, but it is believed that an amicable understanding will be reached within the week.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31 has appointed a committee to co-operate with like committees from Locals Nos. 78 and 77 in investigating the quality of the materials used in the construction of the new City Hall, with a view to ascertaining if the inspectors are demanding that the specifications be lived up to and the cause of the delay in riveting.

Bartenders No. 41 have postponed their picnic from April 5th to April 12th. A special smoker will be held next Monday evening.

The joint executive board of the Bakers and Confectioners, No. 24, will meet Saturday at the regular session of the union.

Carpenters' Local 483 initiated three Monday night and admitted five by card. The Pressmen were voted \$150, members out of work \$70, and accident benefits \$35.

Bartenders Union No. 41 at the Monday night meeting contributed \$200 to the striking Pressmen and \$55 to sick benefits. Five were initiated.

Laundry Workers' Local 26 has decided to purchase an additional \$5000 worth of bonds for the new Labor Temple. This brings the Laundry Workers' total purchase to \$10,000.

A special meeting of the Building Material Teamsters, Local 216, is called for Saturday. At the last meeting a donation of \$25 was made to the striking teamsters of Seattle, and \$15 to the local striking Pressmen.

Members of Structural Iron Workers' Union, Local 31, stopped work on the civic center Tuesday morning to attend the funeral of Thos. Harrigan, one of their members, who was killed in falling from the Auditorium.

Geo. W. Briggs, auditor for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Michael Casey, vice-president of the Brotherhood, spoke before the Joint Council of Teamsters Monday night. Casey spoke on the strike in Seattle and said that in all probability the differences will soon be settled. Auditor Briggs intends to be in San Francisco and vicinity for the next ten days.

What effect is China, with its four hundred million people, going to have on the rest of the world? Since this is one of the greatest problems of today, the University of California has invited the distinguished explorer and orientalist, Dr. Berthold Laufer, to come to the university from Chicago, where he is now of the scientific staff of the great Field Columbian Museum, to lecture on March 2d, 3d, and 4th on China. This famous anthropologist has spent a number of years exploring in the interior of China, in Tibet, and among the aboriginal tribes of the vast Amur River basin.

Store Open Saturday Evenings | B. KATSCHINSKI | Store Open Saturday Evenings

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

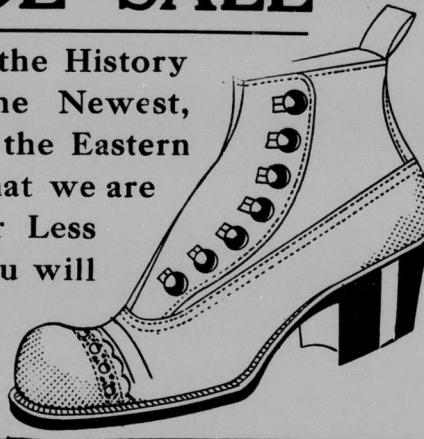
"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET COMMERCIAL BLDG.  
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

## FEBRUARY SHOE SALE

The Greatest Shoe-Selling Event in the History of San Francisco. Hundreds of the Newest, Freshest Winter Styles, purchased in the Eastern Markets at such Great Reductions, that we are enabled to offer them to you at Far Less than the Cost of Manufacturing. You will find Shoes for the entire Family here.

SEE OUR WINDOWS



## Personal and Local

The Labor Council, acting upon a report of the law and legislation committee, has voted in favor of day labor in the construction of the Hetch-Hetchy water system.

The council has protested to Washington against the admission to this port of Chinese sailors for transfer to another vessel.

To prepare for the 1915 A. F. of L. and other labor conventions to be held in San Francisco during the Exposition, the council will shortly name a committee of 25.

Upholsterers' Union has asked the assistance of the Labor Council in adjusting certain matters on the Exposition grounds.

The Labor Council will take some action in the matter of employers who deduct cost of insurance from pay of employees.

Bushelmen's Union has presented to the Labor Council its new wage scale and working agreement.

The Labor Council will endeavor to secure enforcement of working rules of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, which threatens to call a strike.

The "unemployed army" has requested the Labor Council to appoint two delegates to attend its open-air meetings.

Unions have been urged by the Labor Council to assist the Public Ownership Association.

In applying for reinstatement in the Labor Council, unions will be compelled to first pay all indebtedness to the Council.

Progress is reported in the matter of securing labor literature for the new public library.

Patrick Vaughn and Frank McKenney, executive board members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, left for Indianapolis last week to attend a meeting of that body.

Members of the Brewery Workers' Union are enthusiastic over the good news that comes from Hazelton, where after one day's suspension of work, brewery unionists secured an agreement with their employers that calls for increases ranging from \$1 to \$3 per week. The lower advance applies to employees in and around the breweries. The interior workers receive an eight-hour day and the drivers will work nine hours. All national holidays will be observed.

The National Ice Company has stated to a committee of the Iron Trades Council that no non-union or Eastern machinery will be installed by that firm. Home industry and union labor will be employed, said Joseph Martin to the committee.

Brass and Chandelier Workers' Union has elected these officers: President, J. W. Shea; vice-president, G. Gagnon; recording secretary, C. J. Hussey; financial secretary, H. Barley; guardian, G. O. Harris; trustees, G. Gagnon, C. Hussey, C. Nagle; executive board, J. Caen, G. Gagnon, J. Pernky, F. Hutzelman, A. Stepnack; delegates to Building Trades Council, J. Shea, C. Hussey, G. Harris; delegate to Labor Council, J. Shea. President J. W. Shea has been appointed general organizer for the international union on the Pacific Coast.

At the annual meeting of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, retiring President T. R. Angove was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain as a token of appreciation of his services during the past year, during which the membership was increased by more than 100. The new officers of the union are: President, T. Simpson; vice-president, J. Ruefner; recording secretary, J. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, W. Lebrecht; trustees, O. Anderson, C. Dowling; delegates to Labor Council, T. R. Angove, O. Anderson, T. Simpson, T. Moiteret.

Business Agent Kull reports that all steam laundries have signed the wage scale and working agreement of the union, which initiated twelve candidates at its last meeting.

Bindery Women's Union No. 125 has elected these officers: President, Loretta Kane; vice-president, Geraldine Scully; recording secretary, Kate Bridgewood; financial secretary and treasurer, Ella Wunderlich; sergeant-at-arms, Hazel Celestres; executive committee, Loretta Kane, Jennie Givney, Geraldine Scully, Lora Kent and Ella Wunderlich; delegates to Labor Council, Hazel Celestres, Lily Clark and Geraldine Scully; delegates Allied Printing Trades Council, Lora Kent, Ella Wunderlich and Kate Bridgewood. The union has changed its meeting place to Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth street, on the second Wednesday in each month.

### ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

It is noticeable that while there are thousands of unemployed men and women in the city that the Chinese and Japanese are not walking the streets for lack of work. Apparently they are working as usual.

It is surely the duty of our citizens to patronize and deal with the white people from whom they receive their livelihood. If those who use Chinese and Japanese to do their laundry work, household work and various other kinds of work, would employ white men and women in preference, the local unemployed situation would be greatly relieved.

The detrimental effects of Oriental competition are at this time receiving most serious consideration by the various organizations in this city. The Anti-Jap Laundry League within the last few days have received communications indorsing its work and protesting against Asiatic competition as follows: Native Daughters of the Golden West, Orinda Parlor No. 56, Calaveras Parlor No. 103, El Vespero Parlor No. 118, Presidio Parlor No. 148, Golden Gate Parlor No. 158, Twin Peaks Parlor No. 185; Mrs. Allison F. Watt, Grand President N. D. G. W., has sanctioned the endorsement by the Native Daughters' Parlors; Native Sons of the Golden West, El Dorado Parlor No. 52, Rincon Parlor No. 72, Alcalde Parlor No. 154, Twin Peaks Parlor No. 214, and Guadalupe Parlor No. 231; Improvement Clubs: Coso Ave., Market and Guerrero Sts., Peralta Heights, South Central Imp. Association, Visitacion Valley Imp. Association, Glen Park Out Door Art League & Imp. Club, and Mission Street Merchants' Association.

The American Forestry Association has members in every State in the Union, in every province in Canada, and in every civilized and semi-civilized country in the world.

### AN EXPERT OPINION

At the Seattle convention of the Union Label Department, a resolution was unanimously adopted, the substance of which was that the very best means for advertising the union label is by advertising it in the newspapers, including the daily, weekly and monthly labor papers and official organs of labor organizations.

After years of experience and thoughtful consideration we are convinced that the very best results can be obtained by advertising in the newspapers. While many of our locals perhaps cannot afford to advertise in the daily papers, however we strongly urge that all local unions advertise, and as extensively as possible, in the labor papers in your vicinity. The labor paper deserves our support, and in this particular instance it is to our advantage to give it. We are fully persuaded that an "ad" in a labor paper is worth a barrel of novelties of all kinds, with the possible exception of calendars, and we hold that advertising in labor papers is vastly superior even to calendars.

### Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made